Region	State Elecy. Board	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
NORTH-EASTERN REGION	1. Assam	24.98	21.58	21.00
	2. Manipur	35.71	20.83	20.50
	3. Meghalaya	9.60	10.90	11.35
	4. Nagaland	29.00	20.93	22.00
	5. Tripura	30.57	30.00	29.00
	6. Arunachal Pradesh	24.89	27.55	20.00
	7. Mizoram	29.66	29.00	28.00
ALL INDIA (UTILITIES)		22.31	22.88	22.90

India's place in wind power generation in the World

1979. SHRI RAM NARESH YADAV: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the India's place in wind power generation in the World; and

(b) how far India has been able to achieve the plant load factor in this regard at the national level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) India ranks amongst the five leading countries in the World in regard to wind power generation.

(b) the capacity utilization for wind power generation is generally in the range of 20 to 30 percent, which has been achieved in our projects also. In one of the wind farm projects in Tamil Nadu, an annual capacity utilisation of about 30% has been achieved, which is amongst the highest reported.

मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों में पन विद्युत परियोजनाएं

1980. **श्री अजीत जोगी:**
कुमारी आलिया:

क्या **विद्युत और गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों में उन छोटी तथा बड़ी जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं की जिला-वार संख्या कितनी-कितनी है जिनका निर्माण हो चुका है, जो निर्माणाधीन है तथा जिनका निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) निर्माणाधीन तथा निर्माण हेतु प्रस्तावित परियोजनाओं के विषय में कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और

(ग) इन्हें शीघ्र पूरा कराने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

विद्युत और गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री कल्पनाथ राय): (क) और (ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय जिलों में लघु तथा बड़ी जल विद्युत परियोजनाएं (3 मेगावाट से अधिक), जिनका निर्माण किया जा चुका है, उनकी जिलेवार संख्या का विवरण निम्न प्रकार है:—

क्र॰ सं॰	जिला	परियोजनाओं की संख्या
1.	देहरादून	5
2.	पौड़ी गढ़वाल	1
3.	नैनीताल	1
4.	उत्तर प्रदेश	1

3 मेगावाट से कम क्षमता वाली परियोजनाओं को मिनि/माइक्रो परियोजनाओं की श्रेणी में रखा गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय जिलों में निर्माणाधीन व निर्माण की जाने वाली प्रस्तावित लघु व बड़ी जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं की जिलेवार प्रगति का विवरण अनुबन्ध-I दिया गया है। [**देखिए** परिशिष्ट 162, अनुपत्र संख्या 43]

मध्य प्रदेश में कोई भी जिला पर्वतीय जिले के रूप में नामित नहीं किया गया है। तथापि मध्य प्रदेश में उन विभिन्न निर्माणाधीन व निर्माण की जाने वाली प्रस्तावित लघु एवं बड़ी जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं का विवरण अनुबन्ध-II में दिया गया है। कुल 595 मेगावाट क्षमता वाली पांच जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं (लघु व बड़ी) का पहले ही निर्माण किया जा चुका है और वे प्रचालन में हैं।

[**देखिए** परिशिष्ट 162, अनुपत्र संख्या 44]

(ग) जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं की केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण/विद्युत विभाग द्वारा गहन मानीटरिंग की जा रही है ताकि परियोजनाओं को समय पर पूरा किया जा सके।

Setting up of power plants at Visakhapatnam and Krishnapatnam

1981. DR. NARREDY THULASI REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent proposals to the Central Government for setting up of power plants at Visakhapatnam and Krishnapatnam; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b) The proposal for installation of Coast-based Thermal Power Station at Visakhapatnam (2×500 MW) has received techno-econimic clearance of the Central Electricity Authority at an estimated cost of Rs. 1560.28 crores subject to submission of Utilisation of Fly Ash Management Plan by the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board. The Andhra Pradesh State Electricity has not submitted the Utilisation of Fly Ash Management Plan. The project could be considered for sanction by the Government after the Utilisaton of Fly Ash Management Plan has been accepted by the Central Electricity Authority on its receipt from the State Electricity Board.

No feasibility report for installaton of Thermal Power Station at Krishnapatnam in the Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh has been received in the Central Electricity Authority from the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board.

Mangalore Power Project

1982. SHRI J.P. JAVALI: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the future of Indo-USSR Mangalore Super Thermal Power Project (2×210 MW) at Nandikur in Karnataka, in view of political developments in the erstwhile USSR; and

(b) what action is being contemplated to implement the project in the changed circumstances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTERY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b) A High Level Inter-Ministerial team had detailed discussions with their counterparts in Russia and Ukraine in January, 1992. The status of the implementation of the projects being set up with the assistance of former Soviet Union including Mangalore Thermal Power Project (2×210 MW) and the availability of State to State credit and commercial credit for these projects were reviewed. The Russian Federation indicated the likelihood of continued availability of credits for these power projects subject, however, to mutual agreement regarding the quantum and the terms of credit.

The changed circumstances are not expected to affect the plan of implementation of the project.

Plan outlay for research on non-conventional sources of energy

1983. SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the plan outlay in the Eighth Five Year Plan for research on non-conventional sources of energy such as solar energy, gobar gas, etc.;

(b) whether promotion of non-conventional energy sources would help in generating employment in the country; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) During the 8th Five Year Plan it is proposed to continue and expand various types of research and development activities in the field of non-conventional sources of energy, such as, solar energy, biogas, biomass energy, wind energy, mini-micro hydro etc. 8th Five Year Plan outlay for these activities is yet to be finalised. However, the Central Plan allocations, recommended by the Planning Commission, for various programmes for the year 1992-93 is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The widespread use of various types of non-conventional energy systems and devices will lead to the creation of direct and indirect employment opportunities in manufacturing, construction, installation, erection, commissioning, distribution,